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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

WITH THE FRESHEST ADVICES, BOTH FOREIGN AND DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.----*Suet.* in TIB. S. 28.

PRINTED by JOHN DIXON And WILLIAM HUNTER.

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LETTERS written by the late Right Hon. PHILIP DORMER STANHOPE, Earl of *Cheſterfield*, to his Son *Philip Stanhope*, Eſq; late Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of *Dreſden*.

LETTER XXII.

TUNBRIDGE, *July* 15, 1739.

I THANK you for your concern about my health; which I would have given you an account of ſooner, but that writing does not agree with theſe waters. I am better ſince I have been here; and ſhall therefore ſtay a month longer.

Signor Zamboni compliments me, through you, much more than I deſerve; but pray do you take care to deſerve what he ſays of you; and remember, that praiſe, when it is not deſerved, is the ſevereſt ſatire and abuſe; and the moſt effectual way of expoſing people's vices and follies. This is a figure of ſpeech, called Irony; which is ſaying directly the contrary of what you mean; but yet it is not a lie, becauſe you plainly ſhow, that you mean directly the contrary of what you ſay; ſo that you deceive nobody. For example: If one were to compliment a notorious knave, for his ſingular honeſty and probity; and an eminent fool for his wit and parts, the irony is plain; and every body would diſcover the ſatire. Or, ſuppoſe that I were to commend you for your great attention to your book, and for your retaining and remembering what you have once learned; would not you plainly perceive the irony, and ſee that I laughed at you? Therefore, whenever you are commended for any thing, conſider fairly, with yourſelf, whether you deſerve it or not; and if you do not deſerve it, remember that you are only abuſed and laughed at; and endeavour to deſerve better for the future, and to prevent the irony.

LETTER XXIII.

JULY 24, 1739.

I WAS pleaſed with your aſking me, the laſt time I ſaw you, why I had left off writing; for I looked upon it as a ſign that you liked and minded my letters: If that be the caſe, you ſhall hear from me often enough; and my letters may be of uſe, if you will give attention to them; otherwiſe it is only giving myſelf trouble to no purpoſe; for it ſignifies nothing to read a thing once, if one does not mind and remember it. It is a ſure ſign of a little mind, to be doing one thing, and at the ſame time to be either thinking of another, or not thinking at all. One ſhould always think of what one is about: When one is learning, one ſhould not think of play; and when one is at play, one ſhould not think of one's learning. Beſides that, if you do not mind your book while you are at it, it will be a double trouble to you, for you muſt learn it all over again. One of the moſt important points of life is decency; which is to do what is proper, and where it is proper; for many things are proper at one time, and in one place, that are extremely improper in another: For example, it is very proper and decent, that you ſhould play ſome part of the day; but you muſt feel that it would be very improper and indecent, if you were to fly your kite, or play at nine-pins, while you are with Mr. Maittaire. It is very proper and decent to dance well; but then you muſt dance only at balls, and places of entertainment: For you would be reckoned a fool, if you were to dance at church, or at a funeral. I hope, by theſe examples, you underſtand the meaning of the word decency; which in French is *Bienſéance*; in Latin, *Decorum*; and in Greek, Πρέπον. Cicero ſays of it, *Sic hoc Decorum quod elucet in vitâ, movet approbationem eorum quibuſcum vivitur, ordine et conſtantiâ, et moderatione dictorum omnium atque factorum:* By which you ſee how neceſſary decency is, to gain the approbation of mankind. And, as I am ſure you deſire to gain Mr. Maittaire's approbation, without which you will never have mine, I dare ſay you will mind and give attention to whatever he ſays to you, and behave yourſelf ſeriouſly and decently, while you are with him; afterwards play, run, and jump, as much as ever you pleaſe.

LETTER XXIV.

I WAS very glad when Mr. Maittaire told me, that you had more attention now, than you uſed to have; for it is the only way to reap any benefit by what you learn. Without attention, it is impoſſible to remember, and without remembering it is but time and labour loſt to learn. I hope too, that your attention is not only employed uponwords, but upon the ſenſe and meaning of thoſe words; that is, that when you read, or get any thing by heart, you obſerve the thoughts and reflections of the author, as well as his words. This attention will furniſh you with materials, when you come to compoſe and invent upon any ſubject yourſelf: For example, when you read of anger, envy, hatred, love, pity, or any of the paſſions, obſerve what the author ſays of them, and what good or ill effects he aſcribes to them. Obſerve too, the great difference between proſe and verſe, in treating the ſame ſubjects. In verſe, the figures are ſtronger and bolder, and the diction or expreſſion loftier or higher, than in proſe; nay, the words in verſe are ſeldom put in the ſame order as in proſe. Verſe is full of metaphors, ſimilies, and epithets. Epithets (by the way) are adjectives, which mark ſome particular quality of the thing or perſon to which they are added; as for example, *Pius Æneas*; the pious Æneas; *Pius* is the epithet: *Fama Mendax*, Fame that lies; *Mendax* is the epithet: Ποδας-ωκὺς Αχιλλεὺς; Achilles ſwift of foot; Ποδας-ωκὺς is the epithet. This the ſame in all languages; as for inſtance; they ſay in French, *L'envie pâle et blême, l'amour aveugle*; in Engliſh, pale, livid envy, blind love: Theſe adjectives are the epithets. Envy is always repreſented by the Poets, as pale, meagre, and pining away at other people's happineſs. Ovid ſays of envy,

Virque tenet lacrymas, quod nil lacrymabile cernit:

Which means, that envy can ſcarce help crying, when ſhe ſees nothing to cry at; that is, ſhe cries when ſhe ſees others happy. Envy is certainly one of the meaneſt and moſt tormenting of all paſſions, ſince there is hardly any body that has not ſomething for an envious man to envy: So that he can never be happy, while he ſees any body elſe ſo. Adieu.

LONDON.

HOUSE *of* LORDS, SATURDAY, *November* 11.

THE Lords were yeſterday aſſembled for the purpoſes of examining Governor Penn, and of diſcuſſing a motion which the Duke of Richmond propoſed to ground on ſuch information as that Gentleman ſhould afford the Houſe.

Previous to the calling of Mr Penn to the bar, the Duke of Richmond announced the mode he had adopted preparatory to the Governor's examination. His Grace confeſſed, "that he had "apprized Mr. Penn of the queſtions which would be propounded "to him, but the noble Duke diſclaimed having entered into any "ſort of converſation with the Governor, leſt ſuch converſation "ſhould be malevolently conſtrued into a deſign of anticipating "the anſwers Mr. Penn might think proper to return."

The Duke of Richmond having finiſhed his preliminary remarks, Mr. Penn was called to the bar, and interrogated nearly to the following purport:

Q. How long had he reſided in America?

A. Four years; two of thoſe years in the capacity of Governor of Pennſylvania.

Q. Was he acquainted with any of the members of the Continental Congreſs?

A. He was perſonally acquainted with all the members of that Congreſs.

Q. In what eſtimation was the Congreſs held?

A. In the higheſt veneration imaginable, by all ranks and orders of men.

Q. Was an implicit obedience paid to the reſolutions of that Congreſs throughout all the provinces?

A. He believed this to be the caſe.

Q. How many men had been raiſed throughout the province of Pennſylvania?

A. Twenty thouſand effective men had voluntarily enrolled themſelves to enter into actual ſervice if neceſſity required.

Q. Of what rank, quality, and condition, were theſe perſons?

A. Men of the moſt reſpectable characters in the province.

Q. Were not a conſiderable number of them entirely deſtitute of property?

A. It was preſumed, that, ſubtracted from ſo large a number as 20,000, there were ſome neceſſitous, but the major part were in flouriſhing ſituations.

Q. Beſides thoſe 20,000, who had voluntarily enrolled themſelves to act as exigencies might require, what other forces had the provincials of Pennſylvania raiſed?

A. Four thouſand minute-men, whoſe duty was pointed out by their deſignation. They were to be ready for ſervice at a minute's warning.

Q. Did the province of Pennſylvania grow corn ſufficient for the ſupply of its inhabitants?

A. Much more than ſufficient; there was a ſurplus for exportation, if required.

Q. Were they capable of making gunpowder in Pennſylvania?

A. They perfectly well underſtood the art, and had effected it.

Q. Could ſaltpetre be made in the province?

A. It could; mills, and other inſtruments for effecting ſuch an undertaking, had been erected with ſucceſs.

Q. Could cannon be caſt in Pennſylvania?

A. The art of caſting cannon had been carried to great perfection; they were amply furniſhed with iron for the purpoſe.

Q. Could ſmall arms be made to any degree of perfection?

A. To as great a degree of perfection as could be imagined. The workmanſhip employed in finiſhing the ſmall arms was univerſally admired for its excellence.

Q. Were the Americans expert in ſhip-building?

A. More ſo than the Europeans.

Q. To what extent of tonnage did the largeſt of their ſhipping amount?

A. A ſhip of about three hundred tons was the largeſt they were known to build.

Q. Circumſtances as things at preſent were, did the witneſs think that the language of the Congreſs expreſſed the ſenſe of the people of America in general?

A. As far as the queſtion applied to Pennſylvania, he was ſure this was the caſe; for the other provinces, he replied in the affirmative from information only.

Q. Did he ſuppoſe that the Congreſs contained Delegates fairly nominated by the choice of the people;

A. He had no doubt but that the Congreſs did contain Delegates choſen under this deſcription.

Q. By what mode were the Delegates in Congreſs appointed?

A By the votes of Aſſemblies in ſome places, by ballot in others.

Q. In what light had the petition, which the witneſs had preſented to the King, been conſidered by the Americans?

A. The petition had been conſidered as an olive branch, and the witneſs had been complimented by his friends as the meſſenger of peace.

Q. On the ſuppoſition that the prayer of this petition ſhould be rejected, what did the witneſs imagine would be the conſequence?

A. That the Americans, who placed much reliance on the petition, would be driven to deſperation by its non-ſucceſs.

Q. Did the witneſs imagine, that ſooner than yield to what were ſuppoſed to be the unjuſt claims of Great Britain, the Americans would take the deſperate reſolution of calling in the aid of foreign aſſiſtance?

A. The witneſs was apprehenſive that this would be the caſe.

Q. What did the witneſs recollect concerning the repeal of that act?

A. The anniverſary of that memorable day is kept throughout America, by every teſtimony of public rejoicing, ſuch as bonfires, illuminations, and other exhibitions of gladneſs.

Q. Would not the neglect with which the laſt petition was treated induce the Americans to reſign all hopes of pacific negociations?

A. In the opinion of the witneſs it would.

Q. When the witneſs preſented the petition to the Secretary of State, was he aſked any queſtions relative to the ſtate of America?

A. Not a ſingle queſtion.

Croſs examined by the Lords DENBIGH *and* SANDWICH.

Queries from Lord DENBIGH.

Q. As the witneſs had acted in the capacity of Governor, was he well acquainted with the charter of Pennſylvania?

A. He had read the charter, and was well acquainted with its contents.

Q. Did he know that there was a clauſe which ſpecifically ſubjected the colony to taxation by the Britiſh legiſlature?

A. He was well apprized that there was ſuch a clauſe.

Q. Were the people of Pennſylvania content with their charter?

A. Perfectly content.

Q. Then did they not acquieſce in the right of the Britiſh Parliament to enforce taxation?

A. They acquieſced in a declaration of the right ſo long as they experienced no inconvenience from the declaration.

Queries from Lord SANDWICH.

Q. Had the witneſs ever heard of an act entitled, "*The Declaratory Act?*"

A. He had heard of ſuch an act.

Q. Did he ever peruſe, and was he ſufficiently acquainted with the contents of that act?

A. He never had peruſed it. It never had been much diſcuſſed whilſt he reſided in America.

Q. Did the witneſs apprehend that the Congreſs acquieſced in an act which maintained the authority of the Britiſh Parliament in *all caſes whatſoever?*

Objected to, and the witneſs was deſired to withdraw; but being called in again, the queſtion was put, and he replied,

That except in the caſe of taxation, he apprehended, the Americans would have no objection to acknowledge the ſovereignty of Great Britain.

Q. Had the witneſs any knowledge of certain reſolutions paſſed by the county of Suffolk?

A. He had not attended to them.

Q. Had the witneſs any knowledge of an anſwer given by the Continental Congreſs to what had been commonly called Lord North's conciliatory motion?

A. The witneſs knew nothing of the proceedings of the Congreſs; they were generally tranſacted under the ſeal of of ſecrecy.

Q. Was the witneſs perſonally acquainted with Mr. Harriſon, a member of the Congreſs?

A. The witneſs knew him well.

Q. What character did he bear?

A. A very reſpectable one.

Q. Had the witneſs ever heard of any perſons who had ſuffered perſecutions, for declaring ſentiments favourable to the ſupremacy of the Britiſh Parliament?

A. He had heard of ſuch oppreſſions in other provinces, but never met with them during his reſidence in Pennſylvania.

Q. In the opinion of the witneſs, were the Americans now free?

A. They imagined themſelves to be ſo.

Q. In caſe a formidable force ſhould be ſent to America, in ſupport of Government, did the witneſs imagine there were many who would openly profeſs ſubmiſſion to the authority of Parliament?

A. The witneſs apprehended the few who would join on ſuch an occaſion would be too trivial a number to be of any conſequence.

Mr. Penn was then ordered to withdraw, and the Duke of Richmond, after deſcanting with ſingular propriety on the neceſſity of immediate conciliation, propoſed the laſt petition from the Continental Congreſs to the King as a baſis for a plan of accommodation. His Grace of Richmond moved, "that the preceding paper furniſhed grounds of conciliation of the unhappy differences at preſent ſubſiſting between Great Britain and America, and that ſome mode ſhould be immediately adopted for the effectuating ſo deſirable a purpoſe."

This produced a debate, ſupported on both ſides with infinite ingenuity. The numbers were, for the motion 33, againſt it 86.

DEBATES *in the* IRISH HOUSE *of* COMMONS, *Nov.* 25, 1775.

[*Continued from our laſt.*]

MR Gardiner conſidered the queſtion in a twofold light; 1ſt, in regard to the relation which we ſtand to Great Britain and America; and ſecondly, in regard to ourſelves: In reſpect to the firſt, the queſtion is not whether America reſiſted firſt, or whether ſhe was oppreſſed firſt; but at preſent it ſtands only, whether America ſhould be for ever loſt to Great Britain, or not? He heartily wiſhed a reconciliation might take place; but that could only be effected by having a power to enforce it. Men whoſe very exiſtence in their offices depend on war will never be ſincere advocates for peace. The greater force ſent to America, the leſs ſanguinary will be the meaſure; and he was clearly of opinion, had there been as many troops in America laſt ſpring, as there will be the next, not a ſword would now have been unſheathed. It is our duty, and our intereſt, to aſſiſt Great Britain, if we can; but we cannot ſpare ſo many men from the defence of this country, if they are not ſomewhere replaced. The diſpoſition of the nations around us forbid us to leave Ireland defenceleſs. In his late tour he had opportunities of converſing with intelligent perſons in ſeveral Courts of Europe; and, by what he could gather, he was aſſured that they looked upon the conteſt with America as a means of weakening us, and when our neighbours thought us

sufficiently weakened, then they would not fail to attack us in our moſt defenceleſs part. The Spaniards had a greater force than ever they had ſince the time of the armada, commanded by an Iriſhman, who would omit no opportunity to invade that country, againſt which he was embittered, by being baniſhed from it. If theſe troops went away without being replaced, we ſhould be defenceleſs. By the moſt accurate account, there were but 8500 real fighting men in Ireland; and if a fourth part of them were ſent abroad, he would aſk the Right Hon. Gentleman (Sir John Blaquiere) or he would aſk the commander in chief (if he was in the Houſe) whether either would undertake the defence of this kingdom with the remainder without any addition. He did not conceive there could be more danger from foreign troops than from natives; they were unacquainted with our language, and unconnected with our people, and therefore the leſs liable to deſertion. He alſo thought the ſaving from this meaſure was of great importance; nevertheleſs, before he could give his aſſent to the reſolution, he muſt be aſſured of two things; one, that the men ſent abroad will certainly be replaced; the other, that the ſavings of the 4000 men's pay will not remain a ſurplus in the treaſury, expoſed to the graſp of a Miniſter, but be deducted from the total of the ſupplies in the preſent money bill. [*N. B.* Mr. Gardiner voted againſt the queſtion.]

Mr. Carleton ſpoke a long time to prove there could be no danger of a precedent making againſt us; and he enlarged on the evil conſequences that would enſue from imitating Great Britain, by refuſing this requeſt.

Mr. Warden Flood eſpouſed the meaſure, as it was not any augmentation, but the leſſening of the national expence.

Mr. George Ogle ſaid he was not to be intimidated by any threats of ill conſequences ariſing from a refuſal. He was averſe to ſend men, with ſwords in their hands, to cut the throats of their American brethren. That the ample ſupplies given by this exhauſted and ſtruggling country were ſufficient teſtimonies of our loyalty; and it was highly improper to ſend men to puniſh in others what they would do in the ſame caſe. This meaſure was doubtleſs determined on the very firſt day of the ſeſſion; and that was the cauſe why the compact of keeping 12000 men here was ſo ſtrictly obſerved. The foreign troops cannot be called our own troops, if we do not pay them; they will fight for thoſe only who do. A land tax will probably be attempted here, and if it does not ſucceed (as certainly it cannot) then it will be laid on by the Britiſh Parliament, and the foreign troops will be left here to enforce obedience. Whilſt Parliament here will do all that is abſurd, we ſhall, no doubt, have a Parliament, juſt as the Romans had a Senate in the time of the Emperors, but only to give a ſanction to the Emperor's dictates. He was, he ſaid, alarmed by the manner in which the two reſolutions were treated by Adminiſtration. The firſt was the meaſure of Government, and as ſuch was ſupported; the laſt was the meaſure of Parliament, and as ſuch was ſlighted by Adminiſtration; juſt as if they ſaid, "grant us the 4000 more, and then take care for your own defence as you pleaſe." If men muſt be ſent to America, ſend theſe mercenaries, not the brave ſons of Ireland. Gentlemen have ſaid, Miniſters muſt have power to enforce conciliation; but we know few Miniſters, who have power to force, will attend to the voice of juſtice; they will act as Brennus the Gaul did with the vanquiſhed Romans: He weighed the tribute money he had exacted from them, and threw his ſword into the oppoſite ſcale. But if theſe men muſt go, why muſt we have foreign troops for our defence? Why not raiſe the militia? They are our natural, our conſtitutional defence, and the raiſing them is practicable.

Captain Jephſon obſerved, we have no reaſon to be ſo tender of the Americans, who have treated us ill; they had reſolved in their Congreſs to receive no commodities from, nor have any commerce with Ireland; and this declaration not only ſet us at defiance, but fully proves they do not think us ſo infatuated as to take their part.

Sir James Cotter aſked whether the foreign troops, when they came here, were to be amenable to our laws, or their own; and repeated the inſtance of the Hanoverian ſoldier at Maidſtone.

Mr. Attorney General anſwered, that all troops, foreigners as well as natives, were reſponſible to the laws of this country as ſoon as they ſet foot therein.

Mr. James Carter replied, he was glad to find they were, yet he thought the meaſure very exceptionable; but if they did come, it would be better to pay them ourſelves than not, eſpecially as the expence was already provided for in the eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Langriſhe replied to the objections of ſundry Gentlemen, and obſerved that the ſaving on the military eſtabliſhment was not the only advantage that would be derived from the foreign troops, but all their pay would be expended in this country, to the great advantage thereof.

Mr. Barry Barry was of opinion that the men might be ſpared without their being replaced with foreign troops.

Mr. Redmond Morres obſerved, however we might be able to ſpare theſe men, yet it would be very improper to do ſo; and if the foreign troops did come, he hoped they would rather be quartered in the country than in Dublin, where the people would not be ſo contented with them.

Mr. Maſon urged, that by the addreſs of the Houſe to his Majeſty it had expreſſed its ſenſe that America was in rebellion. He obſerved, that agreeing to the firſt reſolution did not bind them to agree to the ſecond, though he was of opinion it was proper to agree to both.

[*To be continued.*]

PARIS, *November* 29.

ACCORDING to the moſt recent advices from Malaga, they are again making great preparations there for fitting out, with all diligence, ſhips of war, deſtined, it is ſaid, for the Brazils, where, for ſome time paſt, differences have ariſen between the Portugueſe and Spaniards.

CADIZ, *Nov.* 14. Orders arrived here laſt week for the Flota to be in readineſs to depart for Vera-Cruz, by the 26th of April next.

HAGUE, *December* 5. The Scotch brigade, in ſervice of this republic, has been applied for by the Court of Great Britain, to be taken into Britiſh pay. The terms upon which this is to take place are not yet ſettled, but it is ſaid they have ſtipulated not to be ſent to America, and to have leave to recruit in Scotland, which they have not had for ſome years paſt. It is likewiſe ſaid that they are to continue three years in Britiſh pay. The officers and under officers are Scotch, the privates moſtly Germans. Each regiment conſiſts of 1000 men, being in all 3000.

LONDON, *November* 11.

YESTERDAY five petitions for ſtopping the proceedings againſt the Americans were preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's.

An order has lately been ſent to the tower to prepare a conſiderable quantity of 32, 24, 18, 12, 9, and 6 pounder cartridges.

Nov. 13. A number of flat bottomed boats are now building at Portſmouth and Plymouth dockyards, to be put on board the men of war deſtined for America early in the ſpring.

Lord Howe is to go firſt commiſſioner, in the new, idle, ridiculous commiſſion that is to be made out, to treat with America. His Lordſhip is not to be, nor to act as the commander of any force, but in a *civil* capacity only.

Yeſterday Lord Viſcount Mahen, and Sir Watkin Lewes, preſented to his Majeſty at St. James's, the following petition, ſigned by 500 of the principal Gentlemen, merchants, freemen, and inhabitants of the city of Worceſter.

To the KING's *Moſt Excellent* MAJESTY.

The humble addreſs and petition of the Gentlemen, merchants, freemen, and inhabitants of the city of Worceſter.

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

"AT a time when part of your Majeſty's ſubjects, and a few of our fellow citizens, are approaching your royal preſence, with addreſſes, which are ſuppoſed to convey to your Majeſty the genuine ſentiments of the people of Great Britain: Will your Majeſty permit your dutiful and loyal ſubjects of one, not the moſt inconſiderable cities in your Majeſty's dominions, with unfeigned aſſurances of attachment to your royal perſon, and the illuſtrious Houſe of Hanover, thus publicly to bear teſtimony againſt them, as we hold ourſelves bound by every tie of duty to your Majeſty, to ourſelves, and to our country!

"We think ourſelves more particularly called upon, leſt the ſame deluſive arts of miſrepreſentation ſhould be practiſed here, with the ſame ſucceſs as in America, which has involved that country in a civil war; nor are we without apprehenſions that ſhould the ſame unfortunate meaſures be purſued, when this kingdom is drained of its forces, ſome powers in Europe, our natural enemies, may avail themſelves of the opportunity, and transfer the ſeat of war into this country.

"We deſire likewiſe to repreſent to your Majeſty, the melancholy decline of our trade and manufactures (owing in a great meaſure, as we apprehend, to the unhappy diſputes with America) and the gloomy ſituation of our artificers and their families.

"We ſhould be far from wiſhing to wound your royal ear with the lamentations of diſtreſs, but truth obliges us to approach your throne, and humbly to beſeech your Majeſty to adopt ſuch meaſures as in your royal wiſdom ſhall ſeem moſt expedient, for putting a ſtop to the further effuſion of blood, for reconciling Great Britain and her colonies, and for eſtabliſhing, on a permanent foundation, the peace, commerce, and proſperity of all your Majeſty's dominions."

Diſcerning men already ſay, the COMMISSION SCHEME WILL NOT SUCCEED. America will not treat with thoſe men, nor with any perſons (however otherways reſpectable) from thoſe men, who adviſed the late barbarous, bloody meaſures againſt her.

Yeſterday arrived in the Downs the Prince George, Moore, from Boſton. She ſailed with the Pallas tranſport, and has brought home ſick and wounded ſoldiers.

Nov. 14. It is ſaid that choice hath been made of Lord Howe and Mr. Barrington (who upon this occaſion is to be made an Admiral) to ſettle the conciliatory plan with the American Congreſs; or upon refuſal to enforce the meaſures of the State.

Letters from Padua, of the 31ſt of October, mention, that the Duke of Glouceſter is perfectly recovered from his late illneſs.

The country Gentlemen who have, to ſuch a degree of affection, ſupported the Miniſtry in their American meaſures, as to declare, ſome of them, that they were ready to pay a 14s. land tax, rather than not conquer the Americans, and *make them* PAY *for the war*. Never, ſurely, were men more miſtaken! The abſurdity of this idea is too groſs to deceive any but children and penſioners. To conquer a country, and ſupport the conqueſt in the ſtyle of taxing it with the bayonet, is to have troops and garriſons in every part: In a word, to govern it by a ſtanding army. This is a plan that will never do with America. Suppoſing you were to conquer it by the help of 4s. in the pound for three years to come, you muſt certainly continue the 4s. tax to keep it; for, as to making the war pay for itſelf, it is an idea that has proved purely chimerical for ſome centuries paſt. But further, we know with how much regret Lord North parted with 4s. in the pound a few years ago, in time of profound peace; we may, therefore, be very ſure that he will not again be brought to part with it, while an army, whether for peace or war, is kept up in America. So that theſe wiſe-acres, the landed intereſt, as they falſely call themſelves, this penſioned intereſt, have entailed upon the real landed intereſt a tax of 4s. in the pound, probably forever; for which our poſterity will have reaſon to curſe the memory of ſuch odious tranſactions. With declining ſtates, taxation always keeps pace with the inability of bearing it.

It is hoped, that now Lord Dartmouth is Privy Seal he will not think it ſo requiſite in the Houſe of Lords to riſe and preach his auditors a ſleep upon every queſtion concerning America, as has been the caſe ever ſince he was made Secretary of State.

There will ſoon be freſh defections from the miniſterial party. By the late changes it is to be noted, that the Miniſter has not gained a ſingle vote ſince Lord George Germaine and Lord Lyttleton were with them before.

Nov. 22. The 33d regiment of foot, of which Lord Cornwallis is Colonel, is ordered for America, inſtead of the 53d. Lord Cornwallis is to command the expedition to South Carolina and Virginia.

No leſs a ſum than 700,000l. is appointed for ſecret ſervice money for the year 1776. [*Take care of bribery.*]

The imports and exports at the cuſtom-houſe the laſt month fell ſhort as follows. Imports 70001. exports 19,2701.

A letter from Dublin ſays, "By letters from Sligo we have the melancholy account of ſeveral ſhips wrecked upon the north coaſt of this kingdom, and among the number a tranſport, which contained three companies of the 46th regiment bound to America."

Extract of a letter from CHATHAM, *Nov.* 18.

"The following ſhips are now fitting out at this port, with all poſſible deſpatch for America, viz. Jerſey 60 guns, Ilis 50, Brune 32, Blond 32, Repulſe 32, Flora 32, Emerald 32, Milford 28, and Carysfort 28."

The ſeven regiments ſaid to be ſailed from Ireland, are, it is ſaid, gone with ſeven men of war to Virginia, to reſent the treatment on Lord Dunmore. They are to burn every place within ſhot of the ſhips on the coaſt.

November 23. Letters juſt received in town from Spain adviſe, that the moſt amazing warlike preparations are now carrying on in that country; at Madrid orders are given to preſs 15,000 men, and half the King's houſehold troops have received orders to be in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

Nov. 25. The principal outlines of the plan adopted for the ſpring campaign in America, are the following: The army is to be increaſed to 20,000 effective men. Detachments from this army are to be ſent to New York, Virginia, and ſome of the other provinces. The forces being thus diſtributed, a general attack will enſue, and whilſt attempts are made to harraſs the provincials by land, the ſhips of war will be actively employed in ſcouring the American ſeas and cutting off all means of ſuccour.

Six new regiments of foot, we are informed, are going to be raiſed with all poſſible deſpatch.

The new plan of the American war in ſpring, is to burn every thing on the coaſt, to withdraw the army, and interrupt all veſſels that trade thereto.

Letters of marque are now ſaid to be making out at the Admiralty office, ready to ſign as ſoon as ever the new American bill takes place.

A bill is preparing, and will be hurried through both Houſes, for condemning the veſſels of all nations which are found trading with America. Many have been already taken, but it is not determined that they ſhall be for the uſe of the captors, or the ſtate; the latter it is expected will ſecure the emoluments, under the idea of reimbarſing Government for their amazing expence.

Nov. 30. A Hamburgh merchant has received advice from his correſpondent, that two agents are employed at Hamburgh and Bremen, to take up tranſports there to bring over 5000 Germans to Great Britain, whom General Scheiter has been raiſing for ſome time paſt, by order of his Britannick Majeſty, Sovereign of the grand American empire.

A 90 gun ſhip is ordered to be fitted up with all ſpeed, in the moſt commodious manner, for the reception of the commiſſioners, who ſoon after Chriſtmas are to embark for America, to ſettle the terms for a reconciliation between them and England.

The Charming Sally, Rowe, from Dunkirk for Minorca, with Hanoverian troops, is put into Plymouth.

The following is the concluſion of Mr. Wilkes's ſpeech in the Houſe of Commons, Monday, when Mr. Oliver made his motion: "Whoever did adviſe the meaſures lately purſued, which "loſt half of our empire, I conſider as a criminal of ſo deep a "dye, that his head would be a juſt ſacrifice to the honour of "England and the peace of America. The word impeachment "I hope will ſtrike terror to the ear and heart of a wicked and "arbitrary Miniſter, and the nobleſt and moſt important pre"rogative of this free people, ſecured to us by our great deliverer, "King William, in the act for the further limitation of the "Crown, and better ſecuring the rights and liberties of the ſub"ject, will ſoon have its fulleſt effect, that no pardon under the great "ſeal of England be pleadable to an impeachment by the Com"mons in Parliament."

Dec. 1. On the ſecond reading of Lord North's bill for prohibiting all trade and intercourſe with the colonies in rebellion, the following clauſe was objected to by the Gentlemen in oppoſition: "That all ſhips and veſſels, of or belonging to the inhabitants of the ſaid colonies (wherever the ſame ſhall be found) together with their cargoes, apparel, and furniture, and all other ſhips whatever, with their cargoes, apparel, and furniture, which ſhall be found trading in any port or place of the ſaid colonies, or going to trade, or coming from trading in any ſuch port or places, ſhall become [a blank for *confiſcated*] to his Majeſty, as if the ſame were the ſhips and effects of open enemies, and ſhall be ſo adjudged, deemed, and taken in all Courts of Admiralty, and in all other Courts whatever." This they conſidered as a cruel declaration of war againſt the Americans, which will fruſtrate all plans of reconciliation.

It was likewiſe urged, that the ſending commiſſioners to treat, if this bill is to paſs into a law, would be an idle and expenſive meaſure; that the bill was of a piece with all thoſe other oppreſſive and irritating acts which had rouſed the colonies to reſiſtance; we firſt forbad their intercourſe with any other nation, and were now about to put the finiſhing ſtroke to their accumulated injuries, by cutting off their intercourſe even with ourſelves; that this would ſtimulate them to publiſh that code of laws which we were certain they had prepared; that, exaſperated beyond all degree of forbearance, they would immediately declare themſelves a free and independent people, and throw open their ports to all nations, by which we might, in all probability, be involved in the difficulties of a foreign war, at that critical moment when we were moſt torn with civil broils, and domeſtic diſtraction. Adminiſtration remarked the inconſiſtency of the arguments advanced on the other ſide of the Houſe: When an army was to be voted, an army would be certainly ineffectual! it would be much more expedient to withdraw our troops, and carry on a naval war only! And now that bill was brought in to give greater effect to our naval operations, they were as warm againſt that meaſure as they had been againſt the army! That, in ſhort, they ſeem to have but one object in view, that of impeding every meaſure of Adminiſtration, right or wrong. Whatever force this argument might have, it was ſupported by one ſtill more effectual, a majority of near four to one; for, on the diviſion, there were for the bill 207, againſt it 57.

It is confidently reported that General Gage adviſes an immediate reconciliation by all means, and that General Burgoyne ſeconds this opinion.

The following is the account which General Gage has laid before the Miniſtry of the force which the ſeveral colonies can not only raiſe, but maintain in the field well armed: New England 37,000, New York 11,000, Pennſylvania and the Jerſies 16,000, Virginia and Maryland 13,000, Carolinas 5,000; total 82,000. ——This, it is very well known here, is not the whole of their force; but, if the account is a true one, what can 25,000 men do againſt them?

The Ruſſians are making great preparations for commencing a war with the Swedes, as ſoon as the ſeaſon will permit them to act. Nine thouſand five hundred men are ſent from Peterſburg to Archangel, to bring the ſhips round from that port as ſoon as the froſts break up. The ſhipwrights are employed at Cronſtadt repairing the fleet at that port. At Peterſburg they are employed in the repair of the Ruſſian gallies, which are all kept under cover, and may be worked upon all the winter. They are likewiſe employed at Revel in refitting the fleet at that department, and providing ſtores of all kinds neceſſary for a vigorous campaign in the ſpring.

A letter from Portſmouth, Nov. 30, ſays, "Juſt came into harbour, the Falkland, from Fial, a prize taken by Capt. Banks, on his voyage to Boſton."

Dec. 5. The petition from Southwark was ſigned by 750 independent electors of that borough. The addreſs, preſented by Mr. Thrale, recommending a continuance of the civil war in America, was ſigned by 252 perſons only, ſeveral of whom are not electors of that borough, and many in a ſtate of dependence.

It is reported that Lord Shelburne is to go Lord Lieutenant to Ireland, at the end of the preſent ſeſſion of Parliament.

The Polly, Ayre, the King George Carey, the Marquis of Rockingham, Boyman, the Saville, Brown, the Navy Tranſport, Wilſon, the Emanuel, Spencer, the Earl of Oxford, Twyman, the Golden Rule, Thompſon, the Nancy, Jerrell, the Union, Wallace, the Myrtle, Burton, and Admiral Sheldon, Mather (all tranſports) bound for America, are waiting in the Downs for a favourable wind.

Extract of a letter from Goſport, *Nov.* 30.

"The 52d and 56th regiments are coming here in order to embark for Ireland; their baggage is already come. An advertiſement has been ſtuck up here, and at Portſmouth, for entering mates and midſhipmen to ſerve on board men of war. Likewiſe maſters are much wanted to ſerve in the ſame."

Dec. 7. This day the Speaker of the Houſe of Commons was not ſeated till half an hour after three o'clock. As ſoon as ſome trifling buſineſs was finiſhed, Mr. Alderman Oliver roſe, and in his place preſented to the Houſe a petition from the merchants, planters, and others concerned in the trade and commerce of the Weſt India iſlands, ſetting forth the very great detriment and diſtreſs the preſent bill before the Houſe, for prohibiting all trade intercourſe with America during the preſent rebellion, would bring on the ſaid iſlands, and praying ſuch relief as to the Houſe may ſeem meet, or that the ſame may not paſs into a law. It enumerates, among other things, the great quantities of bread, flour, rice, Indian corn, live ſtock, and other proviſions; alſo lumber, and various other articles, abſolutely neceſſary and requiſite for the ſuſtenance, and for carrying on the trade of the ſugar iſlands.

Yeſterday Lord Cornwallis took leave of his Majeſty, he being in a few days to ſet out to embark for Virginia.

Dec. 8. We hear, that all ſeamen who are taken on board American veſſels made prizes, are to be entered into his Majeſty's ſervice as part of the crew of the ſhip of war by which they are taken, inſtead of being made priſoners.

It is said that General Gage has been offered a Peerage, but hope he has declined accepting it till he shall have rendered some further public service that may entitle him to such an honour.

Yesterday Col. Ackland took leave of his Majesty, and immediately set out for Portsmouth, to embark on board a transport ship which has his regiment on board, to sail with all expedition for America.

Orders are sent to the victualling office to get ready, by the latter end of January, such a quantity of beef and pork as will victual a considerable fleet for eight months; and this week they will begin to kill, several new hands being engaged for that purpose.

Dec. 9. On Thursday died, at his house in Spring Gardens, of the gout in his stomach, Admiral Sir Charles Saunders, Knight of the Bath, Member in the present Parliament for the borough of Heydon, in Yorkshire, Admiral of the Blue Squadron, Lieutenant-General of the marines, and elder brother of the Trinity House.

Saturday evening a meeting of the Great Officers of State was held at Lord Suffolk's office, as also some of the Crown Lawyers, to deliberate on a number of propositions which have been offered by a Noble Lord in an high office, as a ground-work of some conciliatory measures to be offered to the Americans.

Eight sail of the line and five thousand soldiers are to be employed in reducing the southern colonies, while the main fleet and army are to occupy Boston. This is the new disposition of the spring.

Brigadier General Pigot is to have the 38th regiment of foot, late Lord Blaney's, and Col. Grant is to succeed to the 55th.

This day the Arethusa man of war, with several transports, bound to America, returned to the Downs, the wind blowing hard against them.

A Gentleman who arrived yesterday from Ireland, says, that there are great murmurings amongst the soldiers, and desertions daily, on account of their being to be sent to America.

The Earl of Harcourt will be appointed Secretary of State for the northern department, in the room of the Earl of Suffolk, who retires on a pension.

The troops going to Virginia (which are to sail as soon as possible) are to be commanded by General Clinton from Boston.

Lord Chewton is going a volunteer in this expedition.

Lord Cornwallis, who goes out commander of the troops is to resign the command when at Williamsburg (if they ever arrive there) to General Clinton; and is there to act under that officer, or command a detachment, as the exigency of affairs may require.

Yesterday a motion was made in the House of Commons for the third reading of the American restraining bill, to which some opposition was made; but, as every argument, which reason or ingenuity could suggest for or against the measure, had been already advanced, the debate was as barren as it was short. At half after six the question being put, it was carried by 112 to 16, when the bill was passed, and ordered to be sent up to the Lords.

Yesterday Lord Chewton, son of the Earl of Waldegrave, took leave of the King, and embarked this day for America with Lord Cornwallis.

Dec. 14. His Majesty has appointed Sir George Macartney to be Governor of the Grenada islands, in the room of Lord William Leybourne Leybourne, Esq; deceased.

Last night Stephen Sayre, Esq; appeared at the Old Bailey, and his counsel, Mr. Arthur Lee, moved the court to discharge the recognizance entered into before Lord Mansfield, on the 28th of October last, on his being brought before his Lordship on a writ of *habeas corpus*, on the commitment by Lord Rochford to the tower for, "treasonable practices," and Mr. Baron Burland, who, with the Lord Mayor, presided at the Court, accordingly discharged the recognizance.

Mr. Sayre has given directions to his solicitor to commence actions against Lord Rochford, the Under Secretaries of State, and the King's messengers, that the personal liberty of every Englishman may again be asserted in his person, and the seizure of papers be condemned by an English jury.

DUBLIN, *Dec.* 2. Last Saturday the Sovereign, Capt. Flyn, from Whitehaven, arrived at Cove, to take in part of the troops for America.

WORCESTER, *February* 9.

AN officer from Quebec informs us, that he saw Major Meggs (who came out on his parole to carry in the prisoners baggage) who told him that our men were all well treated; that the field-officers were lodged in the cathedral, and the soldiers in dwelling houses in the city; that they were permitted to walk about and take the air, and a straw bed and three blankets allowed to every two men, and porter or wine given them once in a day; that our field officers were invited by turns to dine with General Carleton; that flour was very scarce in the city; but every thing, provision in particular, very plenty among our army on the outside, and our troops, though few in number, in high spirits. Our informant, on his journey hither, saw about eight hundred men on their way to Montreal. Captain Hubbard of this town is among the prisoners; he was wounded in the ancle, but likely to do well. There is not the least communication between our little army and the city, since Major Meggs went in.

PROVIDENCE, *February* 8.

SUNDAY morning last the ministerial fleet left the harbour of Newport, and steered for some time towards Block-Island, then stood in, and anchored under the east side of Point-Judith, where they landed, and took off a number of sheep, two cows, two or three oxen, and some hay. On Monday they came up the river as far as Gould-Island, and have since been cutting wood on Hope Island.

NEW LONDON, *Feb.* 16.

BY Captain Arthur, from Guadaloupe, we learn that a French frigat had arrived at that island from France, with reports that the French had made a demand on the British Court of fifty millions of livers, as a restitution for vessels taken by the English before the declaration of last war. He also informs us that there are not so many English cruizers off the foreign ports in the West Indies as has been represented.

We are desired to inform the public, that Mr. David Palmer, of Groton, a few days ago, made a small quantity of powder as an experiment, which for strength is equal to the best heretofore imported, and with which he has killed several wild ducks, from twelve to fifteen rods distance.

By a vessel from the West Indies, we learn, that the effects of non-exportation from this continent begin to be severely felt in the islands, where the most ordinary beef sells from seven to eight pounds per barrel, ordinary flour at six pounds per barrel, currency, and but little to be had at any price. The islanders (not believing there would be a scarcity) have till lately, kept the produce of the colonies very low; but finding a scarcity likely to take place, the price suddenly rose. They are under terrible apprehensions from the negroes, whom they are obliged to pinch in their allowance.

HARTFORD, *February* 19.

SICKNESS in the family of the printers, at Cambridge, prevented the usual publication of the Essex Gazette, so that we are unable to give our readers a particular account of the heroic deeds of a body of the ministerial gentry, last week at Dorchester. All we can say is, that a party of about five hundred landed on Dorchester Point, on Tuesday night, and drove off our whole garrison, which consisted of about forty men; set a number of houses on fire; took an old Gentleman who had long been an inhabitant of the place, with two small children, prisoners; and then made off with the utmost precipitation.

NEW YORK, *February* 22.

YESTERDAY se'nnight, being the day on which the writs lately issued for electing representatives to serve in General Assembly for this province, were returnable, the Assembly was, by writs patent, prorogued to the fourteenth day of March next.

We are informed that the Continental Congress have ordered General Lee to take the command of the forces in Canada, and that General Schuyler is to succeed in the command in this city.

The Governor of Nova Scotia has issued a proclamation, publishing martial-law in that colony.

Extract of a letter from MONTREAL, *Feb.* 4.

"Quebec is enclosed by a considerable body of forces under Brigadier General Arnold: They hope to avoid storming, and thereby prevent effusion of blood on both sides. The garrison consists of the seamen belonging to two frigates, and the merchantmen that winter at Quebec, two companies of wretched emigrants raised from the outskirts or suburbs, the dependents of Government, and a few citizens, whose exposed effects obliged their remaining to preserve. In the whole, we estimate from 12 to 1300 men capable to bear arms; a body not sufficient to do the daily duty of guards only. To this may be added the want of wood to that degree that by a deserter just escaped, without destroying the houses there remains not fuel for five days. These circumstances we flatter ourselves will engage General Carleton (out of humanity) to offer terms before the season becomes so advanced as to oblige the continental army to force their admittance."

Extract of a letter from CAMBRIDGE, *Feb.* 15.

"Yesterday morning about four o'clock, the enemy landed 1000 men, with two field pieces, on Dorchester point, and burnt all the houses on that point, except three, which were saved by our people. A Captain and 70 men, who were on the point, retired to a height, between two causeways, which adjoins to Roxbury, and there defended themselves until they were reinforced by Col. Read, with 1000 men. The enemy, after setting the houses on fire retreated to the castle in boats. We lost two men, taken prisoners."

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 27.

A LETTER from St. Eustatia, dated January 27, to a Gentleman in this city, says, "We have had some late arrivals from England, by which we learn that a bill for sending foreign troops to America had been thrown out by both Houses. That another for seizing American vessels, it was thought, would share the same fate. However there is one passed for indemnifying the Captains of the King's ships for what they have or may do. The papers say there are thirty six commissioners going to America to treat with each province separately for conciliatory measures; in the interim, every vessel that can swim is taken up to carry troops, ammunition, and provisions to America. General Gage was kept in the channel some time before the Ministry would let him land. It is no doubt that the French have eleven thousand men in Martinico and Guadaloupe, and more expected. It is said they have an equal number at St. Domingo. The ships of war are very strict here yet; they have taken the ship that Captain —— went in from Demerara to this place, with Dutch goods.

"Provisions are a drug at present; the ground provisions are now come in, which account for it. At St. Kitt's they have had flour from England, which is not very good; it stands about twenty five shillings per hundred landed there; also beans, bread, staves, &c. The latter, which we call shock staves, cost them here thirty pounds per thousand."

Extract of a letter from LONDON, *dated December* 9.

"You may depend on it, that Government do not intend to make their grand armament at Boston; they will only reinforce the army there, so as to enable them to maintain their ground, if the provincials do not carry the place this winter. The whole force is to be 26000 men, including those now in America, and three regiments of Scotch Dutch, who are to come over in the spring from Holland, and be sent to Scotland to recruit, and from thence go to America; no other foreign troops are to be had, nor would the Dutch have given them, but they were paid a most extravagant price for them. They are now about 2000, though nominally 3000, which number they are to be made. This whole force is to be divided in America, and sent to New York, Virginia, and South Carolina, so that there will be no very considerable army, though strong bodies of perhaps 4, 6, and 8000 men to those places, but the numbers are not ascertained, though they will be strong bodies. All commerce is prohibited with America, but commissioners are certainly going out, but their names are not yet mentioned. The Scotch faction prevails at court. The Bedford party are a good deal divided, some having joined the opposition. Lord Chatham will never again appear out; the minority is considerably strengthened: Lord Rockingham is the head of a formidable party, indeed almost all the minority are immediately attached to him. Their strength however is greatly inferior to the Ministry, and will be, except the rest of the Bedford's, which are the strongest part of that party, and the support of Ministry leave them, it is impossible to say what may happen."

The following are two paragraphs of Lord North's *piratical act:*

Provided also, and it is hereby further enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to any ship or vessel, the property of any person or persons residing in the said colonies of New Hampshire, Massachusett's Bay, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, the three lower counties on Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, or Georgia, which before the passing of this act shall have sailed from any port or place in Europe, where such ship or vessel might lawfully trade, or which before the passing of this act shall be actually laden, or loading, in any such port or place for Great Britain or Ireland, with such goods and merchandize as such ship or vessel might lawfully so transport, nor to any such ship or vessel as shall at the time of the passing of this act, remain in any port of Great Britain or Ireland, any thing herein contained to the contrary thereof, in anywise, notwithstanding.

That nothing in this act shall extend to any ship or cargo thereof, which hath been or may be cleared out from any port in Great Britain or Ireland, and shall be bound to any of the British sugar colonies, or which hath been or may be cleared out from the said British sugar colonies, and shall be bound to Great Britain or Ireland, in case it shall appear by the register of such ship or vessel that two thirds at least of such ship or vessel are the property of his Majesty's subjects residing in Great Britain or Ireland, or in some of the said British sugar colonies or plantations in the West Indies, and did belong to them before the first of December, 1775.

Extract of a letter from DUBLIN, *November* 10.

"The Ministry will scarcely be able to send out to America, 10,000 men additional, two thirds of these must be new levies. The two regiments which sailed from Corke about the middle of last month for Quebec, were by hard weather forced into Milford, except those in one transport which is missing. There they lay as it is too late to proceed. It is the general idea, that Canada must fall into the hands of the provincials, which is imputed to the disaffection of the Canadians. All sorts of grain, in Britain and here, are more plentiful than for many years past; insomuch that the West India islands will be supplied from these kingdoms.—Five regiments are under orders to be at Corke by the first of December, to proceed in December to Virginia, we are pretty sure."

WILLIAMSBURG, *March* 16.

IT is reported that General Clinton is landed in North Carolina, and that the troops who lately dispersed the insurgents in that colony are on their march to meet him.

Several companies of troops have marched to this town since our last.

☞ *We have received sundry pieces and advertisements for publication, which shall be inserted next week.*

Messr. DIXON & HUNTER.

I AM informed a report is prevailing through the colony, that the Committee of Safety were the cause of Col. Henry's resigning the command of his battalion, which it is supposed hath received confirmation, from the address of the officers to that Gentleman, in which they speak of a glaring indignity having been offered him, if it was not wholly derived from that source. That the good people of the country may be truly informed in this matter, the following state of facts is submitted, without comment, to the impartial judgment of the public.

As soon as the last Convention had voted the raising seven new battalions of troops, besides augmenting the old ones, the Committee of Safety informed our Delegates to the Congress of that vote, desiring they would use their best endeavours to have the whole supported at continental expence; in answer to which a letter was received from the Delegates, dated the 30th of December, of which the following is an extract. "The resolutions of "Congress for taking our six additional (they would not agree "to take the other two) battalions into continental pay, and for "permitting an exportation for supplying our countrymen with "salt, are enclosed." It was supposed, from hence, an intention prevailed in Congress to pass by the two old battalion, and take six of the new ones into continental pay; which, as it was said those officers would take precedency of provincial ones of equal rank, was generally thought wrong, since it would degrade the officers of the two first battalions; and to avoid this the Convention came to a resolution, the 10th of January, of which the following is part: "Should the Congress adhere to their resolu"tion of taking into continental pay no more than six battalions, "let it be earnestly recommended to them to suffer our two present "battalions (to be composed as before-mentioned) to stand first "in the arrangement, since otherwise the officers first appointed "by this Convention, most of whom have already gone through "a laborious and painful service, will be degraded in their "ranks; and there is too much reason to apprehend that great "confusion will ensue." The worthy Gentleman (not a member of the Committee of Safety) who proposed this resolution, informed the Convention he had consulted some of the officers of the first regiment, who wished to have their rank preserved, though it was foreseen the pay would be reduced. The Committee of Safety, in a letter to the Delegates, dated the 25th of January, enclosing this resolution, thus write: "You have a list of the "field-officers as they stand recommended, and we doubt not re"ceiving their commissions in the like order, with blanks for the "proper number of Captains and Subalterns: If, however, the "resolution of Congress should be unalterably fixed, to allow us "but six battalions, you will please to attend to that part of the "resolve, which recommends their being the first six, as a point "of great consequence to our harmony, in which may be involved "the good of the common cause."

The Committee of Safety afterwards received the commissions, wholly filled up for the field-officers of six battalions, in the rank they stood, recommended by the Convention, beginning with Col. Henry, and ending with Col. Buckner of the sixth battalion, with directions to deliver them. Col. Henry was accordingly offered his commission, which he declined accepting, and retired without assigning any reasons.

As to the General officers, the Convention left them entirely to the choice of the Congress, without recommendation; nor did the Committee of Safety at all intermeddle in that choice.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

MARCH 16, 1776.

Advertisements.

TWENTY fine SLAVES for Sale, at *Hanover* Courthouse, the 1st *Thursday* in *April*, for ready Money. (2*)

For the Island of ANTIGUA,

The Sloop PEGGY,

JOHN ROBINSON MASTER.

SHE has good Accommodations for Passengers, and will be clear to sail by the first of *April*.——For Passage apply to the Captain on Board, or the Subscriber, who intends to leave the Colony. (3‖) JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

The noted Horse

OLD PARTNER,

As VIGOROUS *as ever he was,*

WILL cover Mares this Season, at my House in *Dinwiddie*, about 16 Miles from *Petersburg*, on the main Road from thence to *Halifax* Town, at the low Prices (having considered the Scarcity of Money) of THREE POUNDS the Season, and TWENTY SHILLINGS the Leap; the Leap Money to be in Hand; if booked, THIRTY SHILLINGS. Those whom I know to be careful may have the Pregnancy of their Mares ensured for SIX POUNDS. Excellent Pasturage, under very strong Fences, and Entertainment for Servants attending Mares, *gratis*. The utmost Attention will be paid the Mares; but I cannot be liable for Escapes and Thefts. 4

ROWANTY, *March* 1776. ROBERT SKIPWITH.

MANCHESTER, *March* 11, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. JOHN CUNINGHAME.

ABOUT the 2d or 3d of this Instant *(March)* some Person at *Suffolk* gave a Negro Man in my Service, instead of a two Dollar bill, one of more Value. The Person who made this Mistake, by applying to me, and giving a satisfactory Account of the Affair, will have the Money restored, after paying Charges. If no Application is made in four Months, I shall return the Money to the Negro.

JOHN HAWKINS.

POETS CORNER.

On the death of GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

WHEN haughty monarchs quit this chequer'd ſcene,
When cruel tyrants fall a prey to death,
Their actions may employ the venal pen,
Their praiſe may ſound upon the venal breath.
But when the hero and the patriot fall,
(Heroes and potriots muſt ſubmit to fate)
Then may the mournful verſe their virtues tell
And elegy their fame may celebrate.
Come, then, thou weeping mournful Goddeſs, come
In baleful cypreſs and in yew arrray'd,
Meet me, O meet me by the marble tomb,
In which ſome hero, or ſome patriot's laid.
Meet me beſide the vault whoſe maw contains
Some great preſerver of his country's peace,
Or where the pious RANDOLPH's dear remains
Lie bound by death's inſatiate cold embrace.
And melancholy, ſable queen, attend,
Sadneſs and ſorrow will ſupport your train;
Ye ſheeted phantoms from your graves aſcend
And add an horrour to the awful ſcene.
'Tis great MONTGOMERY demands the tear,
The brave M'PHERSON's fate we'll alſo mourn,
Both to their bleeding country's boſom dear,
Both from their country, ah! forever torn.
Could pray'rs or tears avert the dreadful blow,
Could piercing ſighs recall the once loſt breath,
Then would our briny torrents ceaſeleſs flow,
Until we'd draw them from the arms of death.
But ah! they're gone, they are now paſt relief,
Their fate we mourn in vain, in vain we weep,
Our fears will not avail, our boundleſs grief
Can ne'er awake them from their deadly ſleep.
Stretch'd on the hoſtile plain they breathleſs lay,
Their mortal eyes are cloſed in endleſs night,
But then, their ſouls are fled to endleſs day,
Methinks I ſee them near the world of light.
Wrapt up in extacy, I now behold
The glorious gates of Heaven open wide,
Millions of ſeraphs, cloth'd in robes of gold,
Encloſe the heroes in on every ſide.
Chief of the band illuſtrious WARRAN's ſeen,
Sweetneſs ineffable beams in his face,
Piercing his eyes, though piercing, ſtill ſerene,
Awful his looks, yet, in each look a grace.
A wreath of laurel does his brows ſurround,
A crown of glory does adorn his head,
And on his breaſt is ſeen the purple wound,
Thro' which, from earth, his ſoul with horror fled.
WARRAN is ſent to greet his much loved friends,
To him the lovely gentle taſk is given,
Safe to conduct them where joy never ends,
And bid them welcome to the bliſs of Heaven.

CYPHAX

STANDS at the Subſcriber's Plantation in *James City*, and covers Mares at ten Shillings the Leap, twenty five Shillings the Seaſon, and forty Shillings to enſure a Foal. He is juſt riſing eight Years old, a beautiful Bay, fifteen Hands and an Inch high. He was got by the noted old Horſe JANUS, out of an imported Mare. Good Paſturage *gratis*, but I will not be anſwerable for any Mares that may get away or die.

5‖ JOHN WALKER.

The beautiful high bred cheſtnut Horſe

DAMON,

FULL 5 Feet 5 Inches high, and well proportioned, now riſing 8 Years old, and in the higheſt Perfection, ſtands at my Plantation in *Glouceſter* County, and will cover Mares at 4l. the Seaſon, or 30s. the Leap. The Gentlemen who ſend Mares to him muſt ſend the Money, or promiſſory Notes payable on Demand; otherwiſe they will not be received. I have very fine Paſtures for the Mares, and will have great Care taken of them, but will not be liable for any that may ſtray away.

NORTH *River*, GLOUCESTER *County*. } 6 MANN PAGE, Junior.

PORT ROYAL, *March* 10, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. ‖ MACLAURIN GILLIES.

LOUISA, *March* 5, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony. JAMES MARSHALL. JAMES M'CASKIE.

COMMITTED to *Eſſex* Gaol, a Negro Man who ſays his Name is JAMES, and that he belongs to Mr. *James Watſon* of *Louiſa* County. The Owner is deſired to proved his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

‖ ALICE EMERSON, Gaoler.

RICHMOND TOWN, *February* 26, 1776.

THE Subſcriber intends to leave the Colony ſoon, and will ſell (or rent) the LOT No. 28 in the lower End of *Richmond*, fronting the main and croſs Streets, with the following Improvements thereon, *viz.* a Dwelling-Houſe 34 by 24, one Story high, a Brick Cellar of the ſame Size, with a Partition in the Middle, proper for a Cellar and Kitchen, which is floored with Brick, a Chimney with three Fireplaces, the upper Rooms fit for a Family to live in, and the lower in Order for a Cabinet-Maker's Shop, for which it has of late been uſed; alſo a Smokehouſe, and a Garden in good Order, well paled in. I will likewiſe diſpoſe of the Benches and Tools, which are ſufficient to employ ſix Hands, a Quantity of Walnut Plank, Braſs Furniture, Locks, Screws, and other ſuitable Articles for the above Buſineſs, *&c. &c.*

2‖ JOHN CLARK.

*** All Perſons who have had Dealings with me, being either Debtor or Creditor, are requeſted to have a Settlement.

HALIFAX COUNTY, *February* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. (‖) DONALD M'NICOLL.

RICHMOND TOWN, *March* 5, 1776.

I intend leaving the Colony, and to return ſoon. (2‖) ALEX. B. STRACHAN.

TO BE SOLD,

At the late Dwelling-Houſe of GEORGE DUDLEY, *deceaſed, in* GLOUCESTER *County, on* Wedneſday *the* 20*th Inſtant, if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day,*

SUNDRY Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Horſes, Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; alſo ſeveral likely NEGROES. Ready Money will be expected for all Sums under 20s. and for thoſe above that Sum twelve Months Credit will be allowed; upon giving Bond and Security; which, if not punctually paid, muſt carry Intereſt from the Date.---Thoſe who have Demands againſt the Eſtate of ſaid *Dudley* are deſired to make them known, before, or on the Day of Sale, to

MARCH 4, 1776. THE ADMINISTRATRIX.

☞ At the ſame Time, and Place, will be SOLD, for ready Money, two valuable BLACKSMITHS. (2‖)

HALIFAX COUNTY, *February* 15, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. (‖) JOHN SMITH.

WHEREAS I ſome Time ago gave a Bond to Major *Thomas Hord*, of the County of *King George*, for the Sum of 40l. Currency, which Bond I was hurried into the Execution of; and being ſince well informed that the ſame was illegally taken, I therefore take this Method to forewarn all Perſons from receiving an Aſſignment of the ſaid Bond, as I will not pay it. 2‖ ROWLEY SMITH.

CABIN POINT, *March* 7, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. (‖) JAMES CURRIE.

BLANDFORD, *March* 4, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. (‖) JOHN HAMILTON.

BLANDFORD, *March* 4, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. (‖) CHARLES GALBRAITH.

WARWICK, *February* 27, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon, and to return in a few Months.

‖ JOHN ROBERTSON.

WANTED,

At the STOCKING MANUFACTORY FREDERICKSBURG,

EIGHT JOURNEYMEN

STOCKING-MAKERS,

To whom conſtant Employ and good Wages will be given, by

ADAM ALLAN.

☞ I am alſo in want of a large Quantity of COARSE STOCKING THREAD, for which I will give a reaſonable Price.

ECLIPSE

STANDS at my Stable in *Cumberland* County, and will cover Mares at 20s. the Leap, or 3l. the Seaſon. Good Paſturage gratis, but I will not be liable for Eſcapes. Notes on Demand will be required where the Money is not paid when the Mares are taken away.

4‖ JOHN HARRIS.

☞ ECLIPSE is a beautiful Bay, well marked, and full 15 Hands 3 Inches high; he was bred by the late Col. *John Baylor*, and was got by his Horſe FEARNOUGHT, upon an imported Mare which was got by SHAKESPEAR, one of the firſt Stud Horſes in *England*.

GODOLPHIN,

A BEAUTIFUL bright Bay, high blooded, about 6 Years old, and in great Perfection, ſtands at Mr. *John Baird*'s Plantation in *Prince George* County, near *Blandford*, to cover Mares the enſuiug Seaſon, at a Guinea the Leap ready Money, or 5l. by the Seaſon payable in *October* 1777, but may be diſcharged by the Payment of 3l. in *December* next, or 4l. in *May* following. The Number of Mares put to *Godolphin*, ſince he has been allowed to cover, has gained him ſuch Reputation, as well for the Certainty of his getting Colts, as for their Size and Beauty, that a further Deſcription of him is needleſs.--I have procured two fine large Paſtures, under excellent Fences, and the greateſt Care will be taken of the Mares; but I will run no Riſk. 8‖ THOMAS FEILD.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a SORREL MARE COLT about 2 Years old, 4 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, and has a ſmall white Streak down her Face. Poſted, and appraiſed to 6l.

‖ WILLIAM BROWN.

TAKEN up in *Cheſterfield*, near *Manchester*, a GRAY MARE about 7 Years old, 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, well made, has a very thick Mane, no perceivable Brand, her left fore Hoof is black, and the reſt of her Hoofs white. Poſted, and appraiſed to 12l. SAMUEL NIVINS.

TAKEN up, in *Geeſland*, a ROAN MARE with a Bell on marked S M, ſome Saddle Spots, ſhod before, about 14 Hands high, and branded on the near Shoulder S D. Likewiſe a BLACK HORSE, with ſome Saddle Spots, a Star in his Forehead, ſhod all fours, branded on the off Shoulder QS, and on the near Shoulder ∩; alſo a Brand or Scar on the near Hip, about 10 or 11 Years old, about 13 Hands and a Half high, and a long Bob Tail.——Poſted, and appraiſed, each to 7l.

‖ JOSEPH R. FARRAR.

AMELIA, *February* 18, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (2‖) WILLIAM MUNRO.

HALIFAX COUNTY, *February* 24, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon. (2‖) JAMES STIVINS.

TAPPAHANNOCK, *February* 23, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. JOHN WHITLOCK.

HANOVER TOWN, *March* 1, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony immediately. (‖) THOMAS STEEL.

BLANDFORD, *February* 21, 1776.

I intend to leave the Colony ſoon, and to return in a few Months.

JOHN GREEN.

BRUNSWICK, *February* 15, 1776.

ALL Perſons who have any Demands againſt the Eſtate of *William Brown*, deceaſed, late Inſpector in *Blandford*, are deſired to make them known to the Subſcribers, who will attend there on *Monday* the 8th of *April*. Thoſe who cannot conveniently attend at that Time may lodge their Claims with Mr. *John Green*, Merchant in *Blandford*; and it is expected that thoſe indebted to the ſaid Eſtate will either make Payment, or ſettle their Accounts.

WILLIAM BATTE, BEVERLY BROWN, } Executors.

BLANDFORD, *February* 24, 1776.

We intend to leave the Colony ſoon. SAMUEL BROWN. (‖) JOHN SAMUEL.

BLANDFORD, *February* 24, 1776.

THE Subſcriber being fully empowered by Meſſ. *Ramſay, Monteath*, and Company, of *Glaſgow*, to tranſact all their Buſineſs in this Colony, formerly under the Management of Mr. *William Bogle*, deceaſed, and ſince under Mr. *William Robertſon*'s Direction, earneſtly entreat all thoſe indebted to the ſaid Concern to apply, and have their Accounts ſettled, and grant Bonds, or other Specialties, that no Diſputes may hereafter ariſe. When the preſent unhappy Diſputes are at an End, and Importation allowed, the Store will be well ſupplied with all Kinds of Goods, and the Buſineſs carried on to the uſual Extent, by (‖) THOMAS GORDON.

☞ I have ſome good MADEIRA WINE, in Quarter Caſks and Pipes, for Sale.

PETERSBURG, *February* 28, 1776.

I intend for *England* immediately. JAMES THOMSON.

COMMITTED to *Goochland* Gaol, the 15th of *January* laſt, a Negro Man named PETER, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, ſays he belongs to Mrs. *Fountaine* of *Hanover*. He is clothed in a *Virginia* Cloth Jacket, and the reſt of his Dreſs as uſual with labouring Negroes. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, pay Charges and take him away. WILLIAM GEORGE, Gaoler.

FOR SALE,

THREE Tracts of LAND, *viz.* One Tract containing 200 Acres, pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* River, in *New Kent* County, whereon is a Dwelling-Houſe with two Rooms above and two below, a Brick Cellar under it, a Kitchen with two Brick Fire-Places, and ſome other Houſes. Alſo a Tract in the ſame County, about two miles from the former, containing 150 Acres, with ſome ſmall Improvements on it. The other Tract lies on *Diaſcun* Creek, in the upper Part of *James City* County, contains 215 Acres, with a ſmall Plantation, and a great Quantity of Timber. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, in *New Kent*. (4) B. DANDRIDGE.

ROCKINGHAM,

A FINE bay Horſe, 16 Hands high, and well proportioned, will ſtand at Capt. *William Denſon*'s on *Cypreſs* Creek, in the lower End of *Bute* County, to cover Mares at 3l. the Seaſon, or 30s. the Leap, *Virginia* Money. If Gentlemen will pay by the firſt of *October*, I will take 40s. the Seaſon, and 20s. the Leap. Capt. *Denſon* has good Paſturage for the Mares, and good Entertainment for Gentlemen *gratis*, and will uſe his utmoſt Endeavours to prevent any Mares getting away; but I will not be liable for any that may get away. JOHN WILLIS.

☞ ROCKINGHAM was got by PARTNER, upon an imported Mare belonging to Colonel *Thomas Nelſon*, called BLOSSOM. PARTNER was got by the old *Engliſh* Horſe TRAVELLER, upon the imported running Mare SELIMA. BLOSSOM was got by old SLOE, a famous King's Plate Horſe; her Dam was a Mare belonging to Lord *Rockingham*, that won the King's Plate of a Hundred Guineas for five Years old Mares at *Hambleton*, in *Yorkſhire*, and was got by REGULUS, the Sire of FEARNOUGHT. (11)

TO BE SOLD,

THE PLANTATION where I now live, containing 320 Acres of Land, ſituated about three Miles above *Peterſburg*, whereon is a large new Brick Dwelling-Houſe 54 Feet by 32, with four Rooms and a flufh Paſſage below Stairs, and five Rooms above, very commodiouſly contrived, and the Building well executed; a Brick Kitchen 32 Feet by 16, two Rooms below and two above Stairs, with all other neceſſary Offices in good Repair, and ſeveral Orchards of the beſt Kinds of Fruit Trees. This Seat being well known, I think a more accurate Deſcription unneceſſary. The Time of Payment will be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, and the Terms known by applying to Mr. *Thomas Ruffin*, or

tf ROBERT NEWSUM.